Generally fair; southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

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VOL. LXIII.-NO. 362.

Unqualified Declaration for the Gold Standard.

SUPREME ISSUE, HE SAYS.

No Debasement of Money: No Repudiation of Debts.

The Letter Consists Chiefly of a Discussion of the Money Question-Free Coinage Imperies the Nation's Safety and Honor We Have Done All for Sliver that We Can and Now Have More Silver Money than Gold-Farmers and Workingmen Have the Most at Stake-Change in Tariff Necessary to Haise More Rev. enue-" The Spirit of Lawlessness Must Be Extinguished" - No Sectionalism.

CANTON, O., Aug. 26.- Major McKinley gave out his letter accepting the Republican nomination for President this afternoon, having finished his last reading and revision of i at balf past 12 o'clock. This is the document The Hon. John M. Thurston and others, hembers of the Notification Committee of the Republican Na

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the promis made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for President, I beg to submit this formal accept ance of that high honor and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending cam-paign. Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary, in view of my remarks on that occasion and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis Convention, but in view of the momentous important of the proper settlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a na-tion, and considering only the walfare and hap piness of our people, I could not be content to emit again calling attention to the questions which, in my opinion, vitally affect our strength and position among the Governments of the world, and our morality, integrity, and patriot ism as citizens of that republic which for a century past has been the best hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government, nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts of the fa-thers, or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

The Free Coinage of Silver.

For the first time since 1868, if ever before there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our mone tary system, of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of ailvar by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests, and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic National Convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the Government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

What Free Coinage Means,

The character of the money which shall tions of the world is of such primary importance, and so far reaching in its consequences, as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and in the end a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases, nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It United States for the few who are owners of silver builton, but would make silver coin no

It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a de mand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the peop'e, or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. Or the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confi dence, but its direct effect would be to destroy

the little which yet remains. The meaning of the coinage plan adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents, to th mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the Government, and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal ten der for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and nobody else. Other people would get t only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner, the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents worth of silver. and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The Government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver, and the community would

suffer loss by its use. Silver Dollars Now on a Gold Basis, We have coined since 1878 more than four hundred millions of silver dollars, which are maintained by the Government at parity with gold, and are full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars row in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness: they are to bear the same stamp of the Governent. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in ase were coined on account of the Government. and not for private account or gain, and the Government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The Government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the ommercial value of the sileer bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the Gov-

ernment for the benefit of the people. The Government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its treditors and put it in circulation among the people at its face value or the accept it as foliar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender, and is thus morally bound to

maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us. and the most enlightened nations of the world. The Government having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legal obligation expressed in public statute to maintain the parity.

What Free Colunge Bollars Would Be, These dollars, in the particulars I have named, are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The Government would have no part in the transaction except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obli-gation. It would not put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them, as any citizen would get them, by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction there end.

They Would Drive Us to a Sliver Basis, Such are the silver dollars which would be ssued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Who would then maintain the What would keep them at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the Government to do it, and if there were, it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is we would be driven to a "liver basiso silver monometallism. These dollars. therefore, would stand upon their real value, If the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would, as some of its advocates assert, make 53 cents in silver worth 100 cents, and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now. and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be the result is against reason, and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands. It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity, and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed.

Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the s lver of the world, at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of sold, when the commercial ratio is more than thirty ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of sixteen and a half ounces of silver to ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money.

Our Duty to Maintain the Gold Standard. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries, and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial na-tions of the world, with which we trade more largely than sny other. Eighty-four per cent. of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1895 was with gold standard countries, and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold

We Now Have More Silver than Gold, Chiefly by means of legislation during and since 1878, there has been put in circulation more than \$624,000,000 of silver, or its repre sentative. It has been done in the honest of frot to give to silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value, and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money, Prior to that time there had been less than aine millions of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of eighty-nine years. This legislation secures the safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have to-day more silver than rold. This has been accomplished at times with grave perli to the public credit. The socalled Sherman law sought to use all the silve product of the United States for money at its

From 1890 to 1893 the Government pur chased 4,500,000 nunces of silver a month, or 54,000,000 cunses a year. This was one-third of the product of the world, and practically all of this country's product. It was believed by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bul lion value to its coinage value, but this expectation was not realized. In a few months, not withstanding the unprecedented market for the silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. We cannot with safety engage in further experi ments in this direction.

Former Plea for a Double Standard. On the 22d of August, 1891, in a public address, I said: "If we could have an intern a tional ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relation be fixed between the two metals, and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should con. stitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage as gold is to-day. But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States, at the present ratio, we would be still further removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver. the double standard implies equality at a ratio, and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law of nations o reinstate and sustain it.

We Can Do No More for Silver Safely. The Republican party has not been, and is not now, opposed to the use of sliver money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use, with safety and honor, by the United States acting apart from other Governments. There are those who think that it has already gon beyond the limit of financial prudence, Surely we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line. We Have More Silver than Any Country Except India or Chian.

We have much more silver in use than any country in the world, except India or China-\$500,000,000 more than Great Britain. \$150. 000,000 more than France, \$400,000,000 more than Germany, \$325,000,000 less than India. and \$125,000,000 less than Chins. The Re publican party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and if elected Prestdent it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it.

Free Columne Would Defeat Simetallian The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetallism, and until an international agreement can be had, every interest requires us to maintain our present standard. Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one onnoe of gold would in-

HILTON, HUGHES & CO. FAIL

LIABILITIES, \$2,000,000; ASSETS,

\$1,500,000, ESTIMATED.

The Successor to the Great House of A. T Stewart Makes a General Assignment Without Preferences-Inability to Meet Pressing Claims Precipitates the Longexpected Fallure-Evidence of the Hard

Times-No Likelihood of Reorganization Hilton, Hughes & Co. have failed. Albert B. Hilton, the sole proprietor of the business carried on under the firm name, made an assignment yesterday, without preferences, for the benefit of creditors to George M. Wright, a lawyer, with offices in the Stewart building. Mr. Wright is connected with the office of ex-Judge Horace Russell, Mr. Hilton's brother-in-law No official statement of the assets and liabilities of the assignor has yet been made.

The credit of Hilton, Hughes & Co. has long been impaired, but the failure was not expected at this time. The store closed as usual on Tuesday night and the employees appeared yesterday morning at the usual hour prepared to go to work. They noticed that the blue shades were down at all the windows on the ground floor. This was unusual, but not until they tried to enter the building did they realize that there was no longer any work for At every entrance along Broadway, Ninth and Tenth streets, and Fourth avenue they found this notice posted.

Hilton. Hughes & Co. have discontinued business and made a general assignment, without preferences, to George M. Wright.
All employees are notified that their services are no longer required, and that they will be paid in full to and including this day.
The store will remain closed until further notice. If the services of any employees are desired by the assigne hereafter they will be notified.
Dated Ang. 20, 1896.
George M. Wilsont, Assignee.

Old men and matrons, young men and girls-

small army of employees stood around looking at one another. They seemed dazed and unable for some time to comprehend the full meaning of those little typewritten notices on the doors. They could not seem to understand that the great firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co., successor to the greatest retail dry goods merchant this country has ever known, and backed by the man into whose pockets the millions of that merchant prince found their way, had gone to the wall. When the situation was fully appreciated there were angry words from many of the number. They said it was not right that they should be thrown out of employment without any notice, when so many of them had families dependent upon them. Two or three of the unthinking pro-posed that the doors be stormed and a demand be made for what was still due them or its equivalent in goods. These were all among the

younger employees.
Standing apart from the loud talkers were little groups of men, most of them well along in life, who said little, but whose faces expressed that which they did not speak. The eyes of some of these men were wet with tears, for they had grown old and gray in the service. They remembered the man with whom their business careers began. They remembered the greatness and solidity of the house when A. T. Stewart was at its head. They remembered how the great business had steadily decreased since Stewart's death, twenty years ago, and they realized that all that was left of the great house now was a memory.

As the morning wore away regular customers of the house came down to do their day's shopping. They, too, were amazed to find the store closed. The crowd about the four sides of the building steadily increased. Heatiness men on their way down town, attracted by the crowd, got off their cars to see what was the matter. Most of them got the notion that the store was closed on account of a death in the Hilton family and the rumor spread that Judge Hilton was dead.

It was not far from 9 o'clock when a tall, slim that which they did not speak. The eyes of

It was not far from 9 o'clock when a tall, slim

dead.

It was not far from 9 o'clock when a tall, slim man, with pale face, stooping shoulders, and mixed gray hair, got off a south-bound car at Tenth street and edged his way in among the crowd. Going a short distance, he asked some one what was the matter.

"Hilton, Hughes & Co. have gone up the finme," was the laconic answer.

"What's that? What do you tell me? Falled, do you mean? Oh, no, not that!"

"If you don't believe what I tell you, go up and read the sign on the door and you'll see."

The man did as directed, edging his way forward as rapidly as possible. Reaching the door at the Broadway and Tenth street corner, the man looked at the notice for a moment, then started to walk away. He got but a short distance when he began to away back and forth, and before any one could get to him he had fallen to the sidewalk. In a moment he was picked up, carried to a near-by drug shop, where it was seen that he had fainted. Restoratives were applied and he was soon brought around. As he opened his eyes he looked around and asked:
"Where am I? Oh, yes, I remember. Failed!

asked:
"Where am I? Oh, yes, I remember. Failed!
Well, it's all over, and I may as well get out of
this as soon as possible."
The man refused to give his name. He hurriedly left the store and boarded a passing upriedly left the store and boarded a passing uptown car and was goine.

The crowd about the building increased so
rapidly that Capt. Groo of the Mercer street
station sent around a squad of builce to clear
the aidewalks. A policeman, at the request of
some one inside the building, was stationed at
each entrance and no one was allowed to enter
the building on any pretext whatever. It was
not until early afternoon that any statement as
to the cause of the failure or the extent to
which Mr. Hilton was embarrassed or any particulars about the assignment could be obtained. Then the following statement was
given out by Manley M. Gillam, Mr. Hilton's
manager:

managor:

"Parties in interest became satisfied that the business was not making a profit. It was, therefore, determined to close it. It was, therefore, determined to close it. It was at first supposed that this could be done by an ordinary 'closing out' saie, without any general assignment. With this end in view Judge Hilton within the last month advanced \$250,000 to the firm to pay on account of merchandise claims. He has during the last few years advanced very large sums. He would have been willing to advance enough to pay all the unsecured claims, but in the present atringency it is more than inconvenient to raise that amount at once, though the sum is not large, less than \$600,000. The difficulties every merchant and banker knows.

"As claims were pressing, there seemed to be no other way to close the business, with equal justice to all creditors and preserve the property from sacrifice, but by a general assignment without preferences.

"It is believed that all the merchandise and general debts can be paid in full out of a sale of the stock and the collection of the outstanding accounts. The bank paper is secured, and will, of course, all be paid.

"Negotiations are pending for the sale of the whole stock, which, if carried through, will result in a settlement of the debts in a very short time."

Late in the afternoon Mr. Gillam, in an internanager:
"Parties in interest became satisfied that the

lime."
Late in the afternoon Mr. Gillam, in an inter-riew, supplemented the statement with the fol-

Late in the afternoon Mr. Gillam, in an interview, supplemented the statement with the following:

"The failure was not due to any pressure brought to bear by any particular creditor or set of creditors. The assignment was made simply because it appeared to be the only satisfactory and feasible way to fairly adjust our accumulated obligations. The business in the past and present was carefully gone over, the future was discounted as best it could be, and then the assignment was decided upon.

"But at that, the step was contemplated only for a short time before it was taken. The house needed ready money. Gilt-edged securities — unencumbered real estate and Government bonds—were put into Judge Russell's hands by Judge Hilton, and Judge Russell was commissioned to raise the money. Five hundred thousand dollars would have been sufficient for our needs and up to 5 o'clock last high, it was expected that the money would be raised. Judge Russell found, however, that it was utterly impossible to raise a large amount of money on any security. Why! on \$750,000 worth of Government bonds he couldn't horrow more than \$250,000.

"Whon Judge Russell found that it would be impossible to raise the necessary cash, he notified Mr. Hilton, and a conference was held at

more than \$250,000.

"When Judge Russell found that it would be impossible to raise the necessary cash, he notified Mr. Hilton, and a conference was held at Judge Russell's office at 6 o'clock. At the conference there were present: Mr. Hilton, Judge Russell, Elihu Root, C. B. Cox, Mr. Hilton's financial man in the store; George M. Wright, and myself. Mr. Hilton was advised that the best possible thing for him to do, under the circumstances, was to make a general assignment, without preferences. I never saw a man more heartbroken. It was a long time before he could bring himself to accept the advice. Finally the assignment was drawn up, and when Mr. Hilton had signed it he walked out of the office, like a man who had done his duty and, in doing it, had lost all hope. He is now at 'Otter Rocks,' his country place, near Greenwich, Conn."

"What will become of the employees and when will they be paid?" Mr. Gillam was asked.

"The employees will be paid in full up to to-

"The employees will be paid in full up to to-

roll. A new force, sufficient to close out the business, will be hired and organized at once. This force will be made up of as many of the old employees as are needed and as care for the work. The others must, of course, find employment elsewhere."

"Well, Mr. Gillam," said a reporter, a large quantity of goods must have been bought and paid for yesterday that have not been delivered. Will the purchasers get those goods?"

"I cannot answer that question. That is a matter that the assignee must attend to. I suppose, however, that the goods that have been paid for will be delivered.

Some additional light upon the fallure and what canned it was obtained by a Sun reporter before Mr. Gillam was interviewed. It was learned that Hilton, Hughes & Co. did business with four banks, the Chemical, the National Park, the Broadway National, and the Central National. Mr. Hilton's personal account was carried in the Astor Place Bank, but the latter did none of the firm's business. At each of the four banks Hilton, Hughes & Co. had credit for about \$100,000. The firm had also a line of credit in Philadelphia of about \$100,000. The loans in each of the New York banks were secured, but the Fresident of at least one of the banks recently asked that additional security be put up. Mr. Hilton responded, the collateral which he furnished being insurance policies on his life to the sumount of \$600,000.

Besides this, the firm has been pressed for a long time by a number of small creditors. These claims ranged from \$200 to \$5,000, aggregating \$60,000 in all, and a few days ago all the claims were put into the hands of Blumenstel & Hirsch for collection. The claims were pressed, and, in some cases, suits were beaun. Mr. Hilton could not afford to have judgment taken on these claims, and to settle them was one of his needs for ready money. The firm's paper was negotiated by the Dunn Brothers of 2 Wall street. The paper was usually soid at 6 per cent, but the frequent changes that have taken place in both the wholesale and the retail hous

ment there was comparatively little of the paper outstanding.

It is impossible at this time to estimate more than approximately the condition of Hilton, Hughes & Co. at the time the assignment was made. A. T. Stewart would never consent to make a statement to any commercial agency. Shortly after his death a statement was made that the yearly business of both the wholesale and retail houses amounted to \$45.090,000. Since then statements of various kinds relative to the firm's condition have been given by the commercial agencies. In February the following statement was given to a commercial agency by A. B. Hilton:

be obtained yesterday of the value of Mr. Hilton's real estate.

Speaking of the failure, a man who has known
about Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s affairs for a long
ime said yesterday:

"The real reason for this assignment must be
found in the fact that the firm lost its backer.
Everybody who knows anything about New
York business men knows that Hilton, Hughes
& Co. would have gone up long ago had it not
been for Judge Hilton. He has come to the firm's
rescue time and time again. It is a conservative estimate to say that he has sunk in that
firm, since A.T. Stewart died, \$5,000,000. When
his son went to him this last time he was
willing to do what he could without too
great a sacrifice. When he found that he could
not raise money without mortgaging more great a sacrifice. When he found that he could not raise money without mortgaging more of his real estate, ho refused to make the sacrifice and the firm went up. That's all there is to the failure, and no man of sense will blame Judge Hilton for refusing to belster up a firm that has been a constant drain upon him."

Just what disposition will be made of the stock has yet to be determined. As soon as the failure became known several inquiries about the stock were made by New York firms and by two Philadelphia firms. The stock must be inventoried and appraised. Then the assignee will be in a position to enterain offers. If a fair price can be obtained, the preference would be to sell the stock in buils. It is practically certain that Mr. Hilton will not resume business.

Then the assignee will be in a position to enter-tain offers. If a fair price can be obtained, the preference would be to sell the stock in buils. It is practically certain that Mr. Hilton will not resume business.

Hilton, Hughes & Co. were the successors, under one firm name or another, of the late Alexander T. Stewart died in 1870. Henry Hilton came into possession of the bulk of the Stewart estate. Included in the estate were the wholesale dry goods store at Broadway and Chambers street and the retail store, occupying the entire block bounded by Broadway. Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets. A. T. Stewart started in business in August, 1823, at 283 Broadway, opposite City Hail Park. The business prospered from the beginning. The store was in a small frame building, and Mr. and Mrs. Stewart lived over the store. In 1832, the business had so increased that larger quarters were necessary, and Mr. Stewart moved into a new building between Warren and Chambers streets. In 1832 still larger accommodations had to be provided, and Mr. Stewart took a store in Broadway, between Murray and Warren streets. In the panic of 1837, when there were few merchants whose financial condition was not shaky, Mr. Stewart was doing a business of \$4,000 a day. He watched the markets, marked his goods down as low as possible, and in the hard times everybodywas giad to avail himself of the bargains the Irish merchant offered. Other merchants were compelled to sell their goods at whatever they could get, and many entire stocks were purchased by Mr. Stewart. It is told of him that on one lot of sills, bought for \$50,000. he realized a profit of \$20,000.

All this time Stewart was anxious for one thing, and that was to own his own store. In 1848 he was able to gratify his desire, and he built the store, now known as the Stewart building, at Chambers street and Broadway. Foreseeing the movement of business up town, he leased the property at Broadway, but he code, the histore has been under the wholesale and retail departments were condu

Frederic Hilton-all sons of Judge Hilton-and John M. Hughes, who married the elder of Judge Hilton's daughters. The firm continued as then constituted until about the time o. E. G. Hilton's marriage in 1887 to Miss Dorothy Phillips of Washington. Edward was the firm's Paris representative. He was inclined to be more conservative than his brothers, and they purchased his interest. In 1893 the interest of Henry G. Hilton was purchased and he retired from the firm. Frederic Hilton, the youngest son, died in Carisbad in 1894, and his death left as the only partners Mr. Hoghes and Mr. Hilton. In 1895 Albert B. Hilton became the sole proprietor of the business acquiring by purchase the interest of Mr. Hughes.

Albert B. Hilton is about 32 years old. He is married, his wife heing a Miss Hattle King, and he has one child. He is a member of the Manhattan, Riding, Law. Democratic, Sevenin Regiment Veteran, New York Athletic, Merchants', Colonial, American Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, and New York clubs. His town house is at 7 West Thirty-fourth street.

POINTS GUNS AT ENGLAND.

THE RASH YOUNG MAN WHO SAYS HE IS SULTAN OF EANEIBAR.

He to Natified that Unless He Surrenders by 9 A. M. To-day the Paince Will Be Bombarded-Marines Ashore-The Easygoing Ruler Who Has Just Died, ZANZIBAR, Aug. 26.-Shortly after Said Kalld

and selzed the palace and proclaimed himself Sultan yesterday he was advised by the British Consul, in the interest of public order, to disarm the force of 700 Askaris whose assistance enabled him to obtain possession of the palace. The usurping Sultan refused to accept this advice and the guns in the palace square are trained upon the British warships Philomel, Thrush, and Sparrow, which are lying in the harbor. The warships are awaiting orders which will determine their course of action.

Rear Admiral Harry H. Rawson, commanding the British Cape and West Africa squadron, has arrived her on his flagship the St. George, accompanied by the torpedo oruiser Racoon He landed 250 marines, in addition to the force of sailors and marines landed by the British war vessels Philomel, Thrush, and Sparrow yester Admired Rawson has instructions to set un

derorders of the British Consul, who, it is understood, will at once present an ultimatum to Said Kalid, the usurper of the throne, demanding the immediate removal of the guns which are planted in the palace square and the disarmament of the 700 Askaris who assisted in the seizure of the palace. The belief is quite general here that the death

of the late Sultan was caused by polson. This evening an ultimatum was sent to Said Kalid informing him that unless he strikes his flag and makes a complete surrender by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning the palace will be bombarded. All of the British residents of the town have been requested to go on board the war snips lying in the harbor by 8 o'clock in the morning.

The force under control of Said Kalid num-

bers 2,500 men, all well armed. The consensus of opinion is that the action of Said Kaild has furnished a favorable occasion for the hoisting of the British flag and the abolition of the Arab rule and slavery.

The career of Seyyld Hamed bin Thwain, the ate Sultan of Zanzibar, who died three days ago, was remarkable enough in its variations of fortune to have come out of the pages of the Arabian Nights. During the three years be held the throne he enjoyed a time of financial abundance which had never been equalled in his former life. Some idea of the change which his selection as Sultan meant to him may be understood from the fact that while he enjoyed a yearly income equal to about \$25,000 as Sultan, he had before that been dependent on a small clove plantation which yielded him a very small income. He was so much in debt by the time his crops were semiannually ripe that the money lenders always sold the cloves and reimbursed themselves as well as they could from the proceeds. Sometimes in a bad year there was not enough to pay the advances that he had already drawn, but this never disturbed his Arabic placidity of

"It was the will of God," he would say to the disgruntled money lenders, "and my intentions were good. I should have baid if the cloves had

disgruntled money lenders, "and my intentions were good. I should have baid if the cloves had come."

While the creditor was trying hard to get some comfort out of the personal application of this general principle. Bin Thwain was looking for another money lender to whom he misms intention of the personal application of this general principle. Bin Thwain was looking for another money lender to whom he misms intention of the personal principle. This continued until he was made Sultan. Although he was desperately poor his necessities were few. A bale of cotton a year to dress his slaves in and keep them clothed as a new law of Zanzibar directs they shall be, and a sufficiency of rice were sail that he needed. The Sultan who preceded him was fond of Bin Thwain, and gave him his clothes, and the plantation which Bin Thwain too much respected by everybody to be allowed to beg. His leaple would have prevented that, and the generosity of the Arabians heiped him out of any such strenuous crieses. But his troubles with the money lenders were matters that he had to adjust for himself. Bin Thwain hadbetween 10,000 and 12,000 clove trees, and if he chose to mortager them to the money lenders long before their crops were ripe, learned in the Koran as he was and faithful as he might be in his visits to the mosque, there was still no occasion for the active interference of his compatitots beyond the gifts that they might choose to make him.

It was to the English protectorate over Zanzi-

their crops were ripe, learned in the Koran as he was and faithful as he might be in his visits to the mosque, there was still no occasion for the active interference of his compatriots beyond the gifts that they might choose to make him.

It was to the English protectorate over Zanzibar that the late Sultan owed all the prosperity that ever came to him in life. His own qualities won for him the favor of the English Consulgeneral. When it came to the question of appointing a new Sultan, Bin Thwain was entitled to the throne by reason of his birth and by the laws of his land, but primogeniture is a matter not easily settled in Zanzibar. There are no family Bibles there, and the son of a concubine ranks as of equal importance with the son of one of a Sultan's four legal wives when it comes to the succession. Bin Thwain was regarded as an enlightened and moral Arab and one likely to yield most complacently to British rule. So the Government gave him its aupport, which meant that he was certain to be Sultan. Then came the sudden change in his fortune, and, leaving his mortgaged clove trees on his plantation, he moved into Zanzibar, and, taking up his residence in the palace, set about accumulating a harem that would be appropriately choice for any man whose income had suddenly been augmented to \$25,000 a year.

But the English Consul-General is the real ruler of Zanzibar, and Bin Thwain was satisfied. He was judiclously manipulated at the outset, and the English made him believe that the future weifare of Zanzibar depended on the fulness of the power he granted to them. "You are my brother, are you not?" said Hin Thwain to the English representative whenever he was about to confer another power on the English." my brother's brother, my father, the father of my mother and my mother's mother?" and with this Oriental hyperbole he proceeded to do whatever he was asked.

He was an intelligent man, very learned within the limits of Arab education, the Koran, and he became intelligent and not a Sultan, and he knew that Fr

routine was along ride in an open carriagemade in this country-attended by thirty or
more outriders.

The rest of his daily programme was not more
exciting. By 4 o'clock he was at prayers in the
mosque, and it was not until 9 or 10 that he
was ever seen by European eyes. Then he administered justice in the palace square, and received visitors who had been introduced. It
was then time for the inidday sleep, which all
Zanzibar takes until 3 o'clock, and that was
followed by the daily drive to one of his estates
lying outside the city.

The claimant, Seyyid Khalid, is a distant
cousin of Bin Thwain. He is now about 25
rears old, twenty years younger than Bin
Thwain was at the time of his death. There is
a strong feeling among the Araba square,
With the Suahill under them, the Araba were
first, but they feel now that the English have
forced them down to a position similar to that
the Suahill hold under them. This is the
feeling to which Seyyid Khalid appealed. The
opposition to the English is not open, but it is
said to be deep, and the influence of the tirilish
in trade grows stronger every day. The Araba
are now confined practically to growing clover.

The influence of the English has been used to
affect the purchases of American cotton goods,
and the Birmingham manufactures are gradually superseding those that were imported from
England.

"It will probably never be tearned," Mr.
Lyons said, "what caused Bin Thwain's death."

England.

"It will probably never be learned," Mr. Lyons said, "what caused Bin Thwain's death. The court mourning will last for a menth, and during all that time the women keep up such a demonstration of grief that nothing can be learned from them. The English can sweep the city from their men-of-war at any time, and it is a sure thing that no candidate not approved by the Consul-General will ever be made Bultan."

ROBBERY CAUSES A FAILURE.

Diamond Beater Julius M. Lyon Batned by Julius M. Lyon, wholesale dealer in diamond

and jewelry at 20 Maiden lane, made an assign ment yesterday to Henry Gottgetreu of 291 Broadway, giving a preference for \$16,941 to Wallach & Schiele on six notes, Mr. Lyon has been in the diamond business for twenty-five years, and was supposed to have a capital of

Assignee Gottgetreu said vesterday that the assignment was due to the discovery on Tuesday that a trusted employee had robbed Mr Lyon of a large amount, how much it was impossible to say, as the books are in confusion and it will require some time to ascertain the true condition of affairs. While Mr. Lyon had supposed he was perfectly solvent, he now finds that he is insolvent, and was compelled on an hour's notice to make as

A meeting of creditors will be called undoubtedly, when the facts will be presented to them. The liabilities are over \$100,000.

WHITEHEAD STILL MISSING.

It Is Believed the Irish Dynamiter Has Committed Suicide, SKIBBERES, Ireland, Aug. 26 .- Although

searching parties are still scouring the country in search of Aibert George Whitehead, the recently liberated irish-American dynamiter who escaped from the home of his relatives in this place night before last, no trace of him has been found, and it is now believed that he has committed suicide.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The arrangements for the release of Dr. Gallagher, the Irish-American dynamiter, from Portland prison are being conducted with the greatest secreey. When he is finally liberated, and he will be within a few days, he will be transferred straight from the prison to a transatiantic liner and taken direct to the home of his sisters in America.

ENGLAND HAULS DOWN HER FLAG. Bellaquishes Her Claims to a Protectorat

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.-The Navy Depart ment has received a cablegram confirming the

rumor abroad some days ago that Great Britain had relinquished her claim to a protectorate over the island of Trinidad, off the Brazilian coast, and saying that a British war ship had salled from Rio for the purpose of hauling down the British colors, which have been flying since an attempt was made to hold the territory. The department's message comes from Commander Perry of the gunboat Castine, attached to the South Atlantic station, and says that the British ship sailed yesterday.

RIOT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Many Armenians Killed-They Are Hald to Have Provoked the Trouble, LONDON, Aug. 26 .- The Times to-morrow will

publish the following despatch from Constantinople under date of to-day:

"Very serious rioting occurred here to-day provoked by the Armenians. Many were killed. The bank premises in Galata and Constantinople were attacked."

REPORTED LOSS OF THE MONOCACY.

The San Francisco Despatch is Discredited

by the Navy Officials. WASHINGTON, Aug. 26,-The report telegraphed from San Francisco that the Monocate) was lost at some time previous to Aug. 3 is set down by navial officials as a sailor's yarn related to the marines. On Aug. 15, two weeks after the alleged loss, the Department received a cablegram from Admiral McNair announcing

a cablegram from Admiral McNair announcing that Commander Reisinger of the Monocacy had been invalided home. The Department immediately ordered Commander Farenholt to the ship by steamer from San Francisco Oct. S. It is pointed out that under the regulations the Admiral would have been compelled to report by cable any accident to a ship of his fleet.

The Monocacy, built in Baltimore in 1803, is one of the old, roomy, double-end shirs, with heavy smooth-bore battery, and after the war was taken on to China for river service. She has been at Tien-Tsin since May 10 last, and this summer has missed her customary docking at Shanghai because of unscaworthiness. She is worn out, and, under the law, cannot be repaired. She is therefore kept in shallow water.

Amusing Sequel to His Practical Joke on

an Older Member of the Exchange, The sequel to the skylarking of one of the younger members of the Produce Exchange noted for his love of practical jokes made great fun for the other members of the Exchange yesfun for the other members of the Exchange yesterday. Frank Lookitt of George Lockitt's Sons has an apparently uncontrollable propensity for a lark, and when C. F. Staples, his senior by a good many years, appeared on the Exchange in a new and very glossy high hat yesterday Mr. Lookitt began to tease him. Mr. Staples warned him several times to desist, and finally, when the surface of the high hat hat been ruffed by a well-simed bell of dough, the real fun began.

Mr. Staples tried first to turn Mr. Lockitt across his knee, but the culprit was too nimble for that. He could not clude the older man entirely, however, and Mr. Staples finally contented himself with laying him on the floor and administering a spanking that probably reminded him of the joys of childhead. The brokers meanwhile gathered around cheering and suggesting to Mr. Lockitt the wisdom of selecting a boy to play with next time.

CAR DASHED DOWN ON THEM, Fatal Accident at a Picate Party Caused by Small Boys.

New London, Conn., Aug. 26.-A shocking accident occurred this forenoon at the " Harrard quarters" on the Thames River, where the Second Congregational Church Society was holding its annual picnic. The steamer Manhanset had arrived at the wharf just below the quarters, where she landed several hundred people, mostly women and children. A narrow wharf for the transportation of stone to vessels, the incline being such that the cars run to the

the incline being such that the cars run to the wharf as soon as released.

A car loaded with stones was on the tracks when the piculc party arrived. Some boys were the first to leave the steamer, land before the crowd got away from the vessel they went on the railway, and, taking the chucks from the wheels, released the car, and it descended upon the throng at a terrific speed. Mrs. Mary Avery, widow of Theophilus Avery, residing at 73 Hunting street, this city, was terribly injured. She was brought to this city on the steamer Mannanset and died at the station. Several others were injured. others were injured.

Arrested for Murder on Shipboard. BOSTON, Aug. 26.-The Captain and mate of the brig Henry B. Cleaves of Portland, from

Turk's Island, are under arrest here to give Turk's Island, are under arrest here to give testimony regarding the killing of the cook of the vessel. The murder was committed in the harbor of St. Johns, Porto Rico. It is alleged that the crew wanted money, and the Capitali refused to honor their request. In a fight the ensued the mate is alleged to have atruck on of the sailors with a belaying pin. Thereupor a scuffle ensued, and in the fight the cook was thrown down the hold, killing him instantly.

A Fishbook in a Child's Throat.

A two-year-old daughter of August Bierdman of Flatbush swallowed a fishhook on Saturday. The book, to which a six-inch piece of catgut was attached, passed into the threat and ledged in the membrane just above the vocal cords. A physician succeeded in removing the book without the use of instruments

Woman Cyclist's Leg Broken by a Fall. Miss J. M. Holmes, a young woman residing at 99 West 103d street, while riding a blevele last evening on the Boulevard was thrown by the wheel striking a stone. Her left leg was broken. She was taken to the Manhattan Hos-nital.

BLACK FOR GOVERNOR

PRICE TWO CENTS.

A Caucus Decided It, and Mr. Platt Said "O. K."

SECOND PLACE TO BROOKLYN.

Timothy L. Woodruff Nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

Judge Vann Nominated for Associate Juntice of the Court of Appeals-Odell First Selected by the Caucus for Governor, but Aldridge Protested, and Then Binck Was Decided Upon in Spite of a Protest from Speaker Flob-Mr. Platt Distributes Tiona's Votes as Far as They Will Co Among All the Candidates-Lauterback Casts New York's 184 Votes for Black,

SARATOGA, Aug. 26,-The Republican State Convention, in a session lasting two hours, today made these nominations: For Governor, Frank S. Black of Rensselaer; for Lieutenantevernor, Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings, and for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, rving G. Vann of Onondaga.

The foregoing ticket is the verdict of as interesting a Convention as the Republicans have had in many a year. In most of the previous Conventions the slate has been known leaders for days beforehand. In those Conventions only the semblance of a fight was put up, merely for the purpose of giving the delegates an impression that they were factors in determining the result. The delegates were allowed to play around a little, as it once was described by an eminent statesman of the Democratic party who knew well how the Republican leaders fixed up things to suit themselves. Things were far different in this Convention. They could not be otherwise because for some time, especially since Mr. Platt's return from the Republican National Convention, a ground swall set in which demanded his nomination for Governor. The first swirl of this ground swell had its origin in Mr. Platt's determined stand last winter to force the Raines Liquor law and the Greater New York measure through the Legislature at Albany. He was untiring in his efforts for these two measures for the reason that he believed that they would become historical Republican measures and shining marks in his career as the Republican leader of the State. His victorious fight for the gold-money plank also gave him great prestige in New York State and won to his side Republicans who had been estranged and who did not regard him as their leader. In this class were many financiers and business men; These Republicans hailed Mr. Platt with joyous acclamation on his return from St. Louis. They, too, believed that he would make a first-rate Republican Governor.

BITTER FIGHT BETWEEN THE CANDIDATES. In addition to all this was the bitter fight going on among the acknowledged candidates for Governor. As each day passed it became more bitter. Most ugly things were done, all in the direction of pulling down each other. The candidates were all comparatively young Republicans, but all were fully acquainted with the ropes, and they knew well how to injure each other's chances. So when Mr. Platt arrived here on Saturday night he found them all pulling and hauling, threatening each other like so many schoolboys, and refus-ing to give an inch of the advantage they had respectively attained. Then it was that up went the stentorian shout for Platt for Governor. He was the only man to cement the party cracks, it was declared. He should step in and become the grand pacificator. But the only way this could be done, it was declared. was by accepting the nomination himself. This, after the fullest consideration, he refused to do. their efforts to tear each other down. All said they would step aside for Platt, and declared that they would hall his nomination with enthusiaem. All the time their fists were doubled and they were looking squint-eyed at each

Mr. Platt saw the situation. He smiled at times. At others he was concerned. These young fighters had each a collection of delegates at his back, but none had enough to bring about a nomination. And not a mother's sor of a candidate would give up a single delegate to the other fellows. By the mere lifting of his finger Mr. Platt could have removed any of the candidates from the field. All recognized the terrific power of the machine, which is under such absolute control by Mr. Platt. But the Tioga chieftain refused to lift that finger. He leclared that the fight had gone so far that he should not be assed to interfere. Besides, it would not have been sound political wisdom for him to have expressed the slightest partiality. cations of an unhappy character. So the situation continued to drift. Had not something been done this State Convention might have go into a deadlock and lasted a week.

ANOTHER CAUCUS AT THE WORDEN. Mr. Platt went to bed early last night. He

told his friends that he was tired and wanted a good night's rest. He believed that by this morning he could suggest a way out of the mess, He was up bright and early this morning. The candidates all called at his cottage in the United States Hotel, accompanied by their friends. Sure enough, Mr. Platt had thought of a scheme, and it was that the Republicans who attended the Worden House caucus on Monday and gave the verdict that he (Mr. Platt) should be the candidate should reconvene and by vote select the candidate. All accepted this as a happy way out of the muddle. After breakfast the following Republicans met at the Worden: Senator T. Elisworth, ex-Senator esentatives Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and Lemus Ely Quigg. National Committeeman F. Gibbs. Frank S. Witherbee, Senator J. Raines, George W. Dunn, ex-Postmaster Van Cott, John F. Parkhurst, William L. Proctor, William Barnes, Louis F. Payn, and ex-Senator Jacob

ODELL FIRST SELECTED.

The Convention adjourned last night to 11 o'clock this morning. Yet these Republicans did not hurry their deliberations and did not mind if the Convention was kept waiting. They went over the claims of all the candidates Their respective merits and demerits were all jammed under the harrow, and finally Mr. Odell was requested to leave the caucus and to put in the Convention a substitute in his place as a delegate from Orange. Mr. Odell de-parted and obeyed orders. The caucus then formally voted that Mr. Odell was the logical candidate of the Convention and that his nomination would be the correct solu-tion of the problem. This verdict leaked out, and, in less time than it takes to tell it, the announcement that Odell was to be the candidate was all over Saratoga. Mr. Aldridge heard the verdict and entered a protest against Mr. Odell. Mr. Aldridge declared that the 227 votes he received on the second ballot last night entitled him to consideration, and he declared that for personal reasons he objected to the nomination of Mr. Odell. He believed that Mr. Odell had taken a hand in attacking his candidacy. The caucus was in a dilumma. Aldridge was wrathy. He naturally was greatly disappointed at the collapse of his Gubernstories hope to